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strength of the Union cause; without it the success of the North would have been problematical. That Lincoln was profoundly appreciative of the working-men's position, his reply to the Manchester working-men's address shows; but Mr. Schlüter would disabuse the working-class mind of the notion that the President's economic and political views were its views, that he had excogitated for himself a theory of economic evolution like unto the laborer's. Lincoln's outlook and sympathies always remained those of the middle class.

Natural Sources of Energy. By A. H. GIBSON. Cambridge, England: The Cambridge University Press, 1913. 16mo, pp. vi+131. \$0.40.

This book, the work of a professor of engineering in the University of St. Andrews, contributes a good deal of interesting data on the subject of the fuel supply of the future. The author is extremely optimistic in regard to the maintenance of adequate fuel supplies in the ages to come, believing that science will furnish inventions that will economize the use of fossil fuels and make more and more available other sources of energy—power from vegetable sources, from solar energy, from tides, from waterfall, and from wind. This change in the kind of energy, however, may involve serious disturbance of the distribution of activities on the earth's surface and cause a relocation of the dominant industrial and political communities.

The Industrial Situation. By FRANK TRACY CARLTON. New York: Revell, 1914. 8vo, pp. 159. \$0.75 net.

This book is an attempt to present to the general reader a broad survey of the entire industrial situation. The author succeeds admirably in introducing within the limited space of this volume the elementary concepts of factory legislation, regulation of hours of work, immigration, trade unions, unemployment, industrial education, scientific management, and the problem of woman and child labor. Summaries at the ends of the chapters, and references to more extended discussions, invite the reader to pursue his inquiry further.

Arms and Industry. A Study of the Foundations of International Polity. By NORMAN ANGELL. New York: Putnam, 1914. 8vo, pp. xlv+248. \$1.25.

This book seeks to refute the dogma that physical force, either active or latent, is necessary for the preservation of national identity. Militarism, the national expression of the creed of force, is stunting to the growth of all the highest factors of civilization and should be opposed on grounds of economic futility and social hostility. The interdependence of nations today is so complex, so wide-reaching in economic, intellectual, and moral relations, that

political units can intrude an opposition of force only at the cost of progress. Neither national isolation nor national omnipotence is possible, and the attempt to build a wall of exclusion or of antagonisms is useless or mischievous. It is an exceedingly thoughtful thesis that Mr. Angell presents and it reflects high social ideals. It would seem that modern conditions were ripe for a serious consideration of his political thought.

Social Justice without Socialism. By JOHN BATES CLARK. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 16mo, pp. 49. \$0.50.

In this essay Professor Clark discusses various non-socialistic methods of social improvement, which he urges should be given a fair trial before more extreme measures are adopted. His program of reform would include the initiative, the referendum, the recall, and the short ballot. The more direct participation of the people in government, he believes, would make possible the enactment of economic and social legislation that would promote social justice. These laws would be designed primarily to benefit the poor man. To satisfy those who now complain of their poverty, the author would favor prohibition of child labor, except under certain restrictions, regulation of the hours of work of adult employees in some occupations, the revision of the protective tariff, the reform of the banking and currency system, and the establishment of public works to solve the problem of unemployment. Laws restricting the power of monopoly, however, would be most efficacious in removing injustice in the distribution of the social dividend. This scheme of social justice would halt before reaching the boundaries of socialism. Socialists decry interest on capital as unjust, but Professor Clark suggests it is right for a man to pay interest for the use of capital because he can catch more fish with a hook and line from a canoe than he can with his bare hands. The wages of the lower classes can be raised by forces which tend to increase the amount of capital; not by the practice of sabotage.

Boycotts and the Labor Struggle. By HARRY W. LAIDLER. New York: John Lane Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. 488. \$2.00 net.

If one really wants to know what the boycott has meant in the labor struggle and what it is likely to mean, Mr. Laidler's statement of the situation should help toward such an understanding. The best of what he has to say is found in the second and third parts of the book. Part I, though necessary to his exposition, is rather wearisome, because the purpose of the historical matter there presented is not clear at the time, and its detail therefore does not seem to bear on any definite point. The discussion of the status of the boycott in the American courts, on the other hand, is concrete and definite, with the result that the reader retains a vivid notion of how the courts are dealing with boycott cases, and of the doctrines on which such decisions are